

be undertaken in the manner prescribed by the Deputy Administrator. A redetermination shall be used in lieu of any prior determination.

(b) The county committee shall refund the payment of the cost for a redetermination when, because of an error in the initial determination:

(1) The appraised yield is changed by at least the larger of:

(i) Five percent or 5 pounds for cotton;

(ii) Five percent or 1 bushel for wheat, barley, oats, and rye; or

(iii) Five percent or 2 bushels for corn and grain sorghum; or

(2) The farm stored production is changed by at least the smaller of 3 percent or 600 bushels; or

(3) The acreage of the crop is:

(i) Changed by at least the larger of 3 percent or 0.5 acre; or

(ii) Considered to be within program requirements.

### Subpart C—Reconstitution of Farms, Allotments, Quotas, and Bases

SOURCE: 68 FR 16178, Apr. 3, 2003, unless otherwise noted.

#### § 718.201 Farm constitution.

(a) In order to implement agency programs and monitor farmer compliance with regulations, the agency must have records on what land is being farmed by a particular producer. This is accomplished by a determination of what land or groups of land ‘constitute’ an individual unit or farm. Land, which has been properly constituted under prior regulations, shall remain so constituted until a reconstitution is required under paragraph (c) of this section. The constitution and identification of land as a farm for the first time and the subsequent reconstitution of a farm made hereafter, shall include all land operated by an individual entity or joint operation as a single farming unit except that it shall not include:

(1) Land under separate ownership unless the owners agree in writing and the labor, equipment, accounting system, and management are operated in common by the operator but separate from other tracts;

(2) Land under a lease agreement of less than 1 year duration;

(3) Land in different counties when the tobacco allotments or quotas established for the land involved cannot be transferred from one county to another county by lease, sale, or owner. However, this paragraph shall not apply if:

(i) All of the land is contiguous;

(ii) The land is located in counties that are contiguous in the same State if:

(A) A burley or flue-cured tobacco quota is established for one or more of the tracts; and

(B) The county committee determines that the tracts will be operated as a single farming unit as set forth in § 718.202; or

(iii) Because of a change in operation, tracts or parts of tracts will be divided from the parent farm that currently has land in more than one county, and there is no change in operation and ownership of the remainder of the farm, or if there is a change in ownership, the new owner agrees in writing to the constitution of the farm.

(4) Federally-owned land;

(5) State-owned wildlife lands unless the former owner has possession of the land under a leasing agreement; and

(6) Land constituting a farm which is declared ineligible to be enrolled in a program under the regulations governing the program; and

(7) For acreage base crops, land located in counties that are not contiguous. However, this paragraph shall not apply if:

(i) Counties are divided by a river;

(ii) Counties do not touch because of a correction line adjustment; or

(iii) The land is within 20 miles, by road, of other land that will be a part of the farming unit.

(b)(1) If all land on the farm is physically located in one county, the farm shall be administratively located in such county. If there is no FSA office in the county or the county offices have been consolidated, the farm shall be administratively located in the contiguous county most convenient for the farm operator.

(2) If the land on the farm is located in more than one county, the farm

shall be administratively located in either of such counties as the county committees and the farm operator agree. If no agreement can be reached, the farm shall be administratively located in the county where the principal dwelling is situated, or where the major portion of the farm is located if there is no dwelling.

(c) A reconstitution of a farm either by division or by combination shall be required whenever:

(1) A change has occurred in the operation of the land after the last constitution or reconstitution and as a result of such change the farm does not meet the conditions for constitution of a farm as set forth in paragraph (a) of this section except that no reconstitution shall be made if the county committee determines that the primary purpose of the change in operation is to establish eligibility to transfer allotments subject to sale or lease, or increase amount of program benefits received;

(2) The farm was not properly constituted the previous time;

(3) An owner requests in writing that the land no longer be included in a farm composed of tracts under separate ownership;

(4) The county committee determines that the farm was reconstituted on the basis of false information;

(5) The county committee determines that tracts included in a farm are not being operated as a single farming unit.

(d) Reconstitution shall not be approved if the county committee determines that the primary purpose of the reconstitution is to:

(1) Circumvent the provisions of part 12 of this title; or

(2) Circumvent any other chapter of this title.

#### **§ 718.202 Determining the land constituting a farm.**

(a) In determining the constitution of a farm, consideration shall be given to provisions such as ownership and operation. For purposes of this part, the following rules shall be applicable to determining what land is to be included in a farm.

(b) A minor shall be considered to be the same owner or operator as the par-

ent, court-appointed guardian, or other person responsible for the minor child, unless the parent or guardian has no interest in the minor's farm or production from the farm, and the minor:

(1) Is a producer on a farm;

(2) Maintains a separate household from the parent or guardian;

(3) Personally carries out the farming activities; and

(4) Maintains a separate accounting for the farming operation.

(c) A minor shall not be considered to be the same owner or operator as the parent or court-appointed guardian if the minor's interest in the farming operation results from being the beneficiary of an irrevocable trust and ownership of the property is vested in the trust or the minor.

(d) A life estate tenant shall be considered to be the owner of the property for their life.

(e) A trust shall be considered to be an owner with the beneficiary of the trust; except a trust can be considered a separate owner or operator from the beneficiary, if the trust:

(1) Has a separate and distinct interest in the land or crop involved;

(2) Exercises separate responsibility for the separate and distinct interest; and

(3) Maintains funds and accounts separate from that of any other individual or entity for the interest.

(f) The county committee shall require specific proof of ownership.

(g) Land owned by different persons of an immediate family living in the same household and operated as a single farming unit shall be considered as being under the same ownership in determining a farm.

(h) All land operated as a single unit and owned and operated by a parent corporation and subsidiary corporations of which the parent corporation owns more than 50 percent of the value of the outstanding stock, or where the parent is owned and operated by subsidiary corporations, shall be constituted as one farm.

#### **§ 718.203 County committee action to reconstitute a farm.**

Action to reconstitute a farm may be initiated by the county committee, the farm owner, or the operator with the